



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 16, 1909.

OPINIONS OF RANCHERS ON JAPANESE.
PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.
LETTER FROM COMMONWEALTH CLUB.
CHARITY RELIEF AND WAGE EARNINGS.
PUBLICITY GIVEN TO WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1909.

No. 9

A PLEA FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY ALFRED RONCOVIERI.

Superintendent of Public Schools, San Francisco.
(Continued from last week.)

In Glasgow, Scotland, I visited several interesting technical schools, notably the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical School. I found a school of even greater importance than the Belfast School. The students number over 5,000 in the evening, and more than 600 in the day classes. The building is a large, modern and imposing one of brown stone. Large elevators are provided for the pupils. The heating and ventilating system is a modern plenum system, on the same plan as those placed in our new schools. This great school was built and equipped at a cost of £300,000. Private subscriptions furnished £50,000, the national government furnished £50,000, and the city of Glasgow furnished £200,000. The equipment of the school cost over £60,000. The school was completed in 1905. In one large room I saw scientific apparatus and machines for hydraulic testing, which the director told me cost £8,000. Every department of this great school has been as generously equipped as the hydraulic testing room.

As an illustration of the spirit of the people of Glasgow, and their interest in technical education, I was informed that the master bakers and the Bakers' Union had recently, in co-operation, presented to the school a complete outfit of tools, ovens and equipment, which cost £4,000. One of the donors to the fund was a large manufacturer of bakery machinery. Instruction was being given in all branches of the trade from the kneading of dough to the most complex cake ornamentation. This co-operation between employers and employees extends to all the trades. The unions of the various crafts assist the school and recognize it as a friend. On my way to the school I saw in the windows of a union paint shop, signs advertising and illustrating the work done by the classes for painters and decorators, and inviting all apprentices to join them. The impression which one receives after visiting this school is that, through unity of action and a sensible understanding of the purposes of the school on the part of manufacturers and workmen, captains of industry and leaders in the labor-union movement, perfect harmony prevails in the management of the school. It is managed by a board of governors, composed of leading men of the city and the general public, and the municipality gives all the support, both moral and financial, that its excellent work entitles it to. It would be mere repetition to describe similar institutions which I visited in Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham and London. In all of these cities every effort is being put forth in support of technical and industrial education. The buildings and equipment far surpass anything of the kind in California.

I shall give a brief description of the French schools. In France, manual training and technical education hold a strong place in the curriculum. The French system of industrial schools is highly developed. Machinery models, laboratories and general equipment are of the highest order, and have been lavishly supplied to these schools in large quantities. The equipment and school plant of the Central School of Art and Manufacture in Paris cost over \$2,000,000. Special trade schools

(Continued on Page 6)

Opinions of Ranchers on Japanese as Workers in Field and in Comparison With Other Help.

The thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics contains a vast amount of information about the State of California. In the section devoted to farm labor "personal opinions of the leading farmers in various sections of the State were sought. In order to convey to the public the correct impression of the existing conditions, it has been considered best to present the personal opinions so obtained. The State has been divided into sections, each presenting a different phase of the subject under consideration, due to its location and agricultural productions."

While it is impossible to reproduce many expressions from farmers, owing to lack of space, yet the following excerpts will show that there is by no means an unanimity of opinion when it comes to considering the Asiatic as either necessary or desirable.

A grower in the Imperial Valley expresses himself as follows:

"The labor question confronts us seriously. To say Orientals are the best help does our people an injustice, practically degrading them. A shame to us! To educate Orientals to do our work only fits them to overthrow us later. Can we not educate our own people to believe that to labor for wages where necessary is honorable and will lead to prosperity? They are the best help when shown that the interests of employer and employee are mutual and that true merit commands more pay."

An owner of an orange ranch in the same district said:

"I prefer white help and always get white men when I can. During the year I pay about \$600 for labor. I never have hired women or children. There are times when it is hard to get good men for short periods of time."

From Solano county comes this testimony:

"I have no use for Japanese. I like the Chinese better. You cannot depend on the Japs; they will strike when you are busy, and a contract with them don't amount to anything. One good white man will do as much work as two Japs at anything. If we could get white help of the proper kind, we would cut out the Japanese altogether."

A farmer interested in a large ranch near Shasta wrote:

"In 1907, the condition of the labor question was somewhat aggravating, the better class having permanent employment at satisfactory wages. The transients were exacting, very unreasonable, and unreliable. Cause, too much work and high wages. Yet, with an even number of Chinese, Japanese, and white employees, I received better results from the whites, with the Chinese second. In 1908, I have, so far, more applicants than I can accommodate, because of less demand for labor from mills and mines and lower prices for our products. Yet I prefer the white employee, for the reason that I find him more intelligent, possessing a high degree of honor and more initiative, thereby not having to be driven or ordered each time to do his duty, he being independent."

PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

It is sometimes said that while the movement for women's education and property rights has advanced rapidly, the movement for suffrage has made little or no progress. On this point, let the "hard facts" speak for themselves.

Eighty years ago women could not vote anywhere, except to a very limited extent in Sweden, and a few other places in the old world.

In 1838, Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows with children of school age. In 1850, Ontario gave it to women, both married and single. In 1861, Kansas gave it to all women. In 1867, New South Wales gave women municipal suffrage. In 1869, England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. Victoria gave it to women, both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

In 1871, West Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont.

In 1880, South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women.

In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland, and parliamentary suffrage to the women of the Isle of Man. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883. Municipal suffrage was given by Ontario and Tasmania in 1884, and by New Zealand and New Brunswick in 1886.

In 1887, municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers.

In 1888, England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889, county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois.

In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women, both married and single. In 1895, full state suffrage was granted in South Australia to women, both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho.

In 1898, the women of Ireland were given the right to vote for all offices except members of Parliament; Minnesota gave women the right to vote for library trustees; Delaware gave school suffrage to tax-paying women; France gave women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce, and Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers. In 1900, Wisconsin gave women school suffrage, and West Australia granted full state suffrage to women, both married and single.

In 1901, New York gave tax-paying women in all towns and villages of the state the right to vote on questions of local taxation. Norway gave them municipal suffrage, and the Kansas legislature voted down almost unanimously and "amid

LABOR CLARION

a ripple of amusement" a proposal to repeal municipal suffrage.

In 1902, full national suffrage was granted to all the women of federated Australia, and full state suffrage to the women of New South Wales.

In 1903, bond suffrage was granted to the women of Kansas, and Tasmania gave women full state suffrage.

In 1905, Queensland gave women full state suffrage. In 1906, Finland gave full national suffrage to women and made them eligible to all offices, from members of parliament down.

In 1907, Norway gave full parliamentary suffrage to the 300,000 women who already had municipal suffrage, Sweden made women eligible to municipal offices, Denmark gave women the right to vote for members of boards of public charities, and to serve on such boards, and England, with only 15 dissenting votes out of the 670 members of the house of commons, made women eligible as mayors, aldermen and county and town councillors. The new state of Oklahoma continued school suffrage for women.

In 1908, Michigan gave all women who pay taxes the right to vote upon questions of local taxation and the granting of franchises; Denmark gave women who are taxpayers or the wives of taxpayers a vote for all officers except members of parliament, and Victoria gave full state suffrage to all women.

Years ago, when equal suffrage was much more unpopular than it is now, somebody asked Bishop Gilbert Haven if it were true that he had been speaking at a suffrage meeting.

"Yes," answered the Bishop, "I don't want to fall in at the rear of this reform; I mean to march with the procession!"

There can be no doubt as to which way the procession is moving.

LONDON'S TERRIBLE EXTREMES.

These statistics, published by the County Council of London, are illuminative, and, in certain respects, appalling. According to them, London comprises 71,816 acres of land and water. In the city proper live 4,795,789 human beings; in the suburbs around them another 3,000,000. While it is probably the wealthiest city in the world, its property being insured against fire for 1,040,057,846 pounds sterling, nevertheless "one person in every thirty-three is a pauper; twenty persons in every hundred die in a workhouse or a workhouse infirmary." The city annually distributes through its charities 10,066,043 pounds sterling. Over \$50,000,000 yearly in charity, and yet one out of every thirty-three a pauper! Where else can be seen such extremes of poverty and suffering, wealth and ostentatious extravagance!

Orpheum.

Next week will mark an important incident in the rehabilitation of the city, the opening of the beautiful new Orpheum on O'Farrell street. The program for the coming week will be given next Sunday afternoon and evening at the Ellis street Orpheum, and will be continued Monday night at the new Orpheum. Grigolati's Aerial Ballet will make its first appearance, commencing with a butterfly ballet by Mlle. Floretta, and concluding with a gorgeous dove ballet. Frank Fogarty, the Dublin minstrel; Margaret Moffatt, an exceptionally talented actress, in Sowell Collins' satirical comedy, "Awake at the Switch;" Arcadia, a beautiful coloratura soprano and a gifted violiniste; Peter Donald and Nita Carson, Scotch comedians, singers and dancers, in a sketch called "Alex McLean's Dream," and Paul Sander's miniature circus will be the other novelties. The program will also include the Sandwinas, Gordon and Marx, and a series of Orpheum motion pictures showing San Francisco before the fire. There will be no matinee next Monday, but thereafter matinees will be given daily.

Men and Measures

Ira B. Cross, a graduate of Stanford University and for some time assistant in the economics department, has been promoted to a rank in the faculty, and will be rated as an instructor in future. Mr. Cross has written able articles for the trade papers on different occasions, and has many friends in union circles who will be pleased to hear of his success.

On April 8th the Vice Chancellor before whom the hat manufacturers of Newark, N. J., made their request that the striking hatters be prevented from fining those who returned to work, issued an injunction as urged by the employers, and forbidding the strikers to molest or talk to non-union men.

A picture of George Grier, a member of the Photo Engravers' Union of San Diego, appeared in the last issue of the "Labor Leader." Mr. Grier belongs to the smallest union in the southern city. It has only two members.

Ben C. Robinson, a well-known union printer of Los Angeles, has been appointed a Fire Commissioner by Mayor Alexander.

The Rev. Joseph Peter McIntyre died in Seattle last week. He was the chaplain of the battleship Oregon on her famous run from this coast to the scene of the battle in the Spanish-American war.

There was a curious situation in Sydney, Australia, during the visit of novelist Jack London and his wife. London addressed the central labor body, but the organized women refused to entertain Mrs. London because her husband is a socialist. This is the story circulated in the papers, but it is extremely likely to have little or no foundation in fact, in common with many other stories.

Among the first five checks received from international unions in payment of the assessment levied by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in aid of the striking hatters was that of the International Union for the sum of \$1,350.84.

John A. Welch, a member of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 85, died on April 9th. He was forty-seven years of age, a native of Rome, N. Y., and is survived by his wife and four children.

J. J. Reid and F. J. Sullivan of the electrical workers are in the southern part of the state. They were in San Diego last week.

The "American Federationist" announces that on March 1st the defense fund amounted to over \$109,000. This will be more than ample to provide the sinews of war for Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to carry the appeal from the Wright decision to the highest tribunal in the land.

The Belgian miners have gained a nine-hour day. The Chamber of Deputies so decided on April 6th. The socialists endeavored to make the law eight hours, but they were defeated by a vote of 76 to 39. The nine hours is to include time taken for entering and leaving the mines.

There are signs of trouble on the Canadian Pacific railroad. The men are disgruntled because the company has failed to grant a wage schedule since the last strike, and non-unionists are receiving marked preference.

On April 6th direct connection between Chicago and New York became a reality, when a two-car train pulled into Pullman over the tracks of the Kensington & Eastern railroad, completed less than fifteen minutes before. The line spans the last gap in the system of interurban railroads which stretch across the continent from the Atlantic to Chicago.

President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico has reconsidered his determination to lay down the reins of office, and, in "response to the importunities of committees," will again be a candidate—without opposition.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

XI. Economic Reform.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Not satisfied with what the church has done in history for the industrial workers, the church conference already referred to, which at its very first meeting, and which was thus the first time that the churches in America had an opportunity to express their attitude concerning the labor question, emphasized very emphatically the attitude of the churches toward the industrial problem. And here I would quote the exact words of the resolution passed unanimously, and with the greatest enthusiasm, by the united representatives of Protestant Christianity throughout America:

"We deem it the duty of all Christian people to concern themselves directly with certain practical industrial problems. To us it seems that the churches must stand—

"For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

"For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, a right ever to be wisely and strongly safeguarded against encroachments of every kind.

"For the right of workers to some protection against the hardships often resulting from the swift crises of industrial change.

"For the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions.

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries and mortality.

"For the abolition of child labor.

"For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"For the suppression of the 'sweating system.'

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

"For a release from employment one day in seven.

"For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

"For the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised.

"For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury.

"For the abatement of poverty.

"To the toilers of America and to those who by organized effort are seeking to lift the crushing burdens of the poor, and to reduce the hardships and uphold the dignity of labor, this council sends the greetings of human brotherhood and the pledge of sympathy and of help in a cause which belongs to all who follow Christ."

SOCIALISM AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

I have never questioned the good intentions of the ministers of the Christian religion today, and even in history many of the ordained ministers or priests have shown the highest and noblest qualities of human character. I was aware of the resolutions passed "with the greatest enthusiasm by the united representatives of Protestant Christianity throughout America." Those resolutions are good resolutions, but it is sometimes dangerous to follow in the path which is paved with good resolutions.

Let us consider the inevitable conclusion from certain of these practical industrial reforms to which the churches seem by these good resolutions to be pledged. "The right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, a right ever to be wisely and safely guarded against the encroach-

ments of every kind," sounds very fair. Of course some minister might interpret that to mean that every non-unionist has a "right to the opportunity for self-maintenance that should be strongly safeguarded against the encroachments" of tyrannical trade unions. If the non-unionist has not this right of self-maintenance, then there will not be "equal rights for all men in all stages of life." This may seem a strained interpretation to put upon this phrase of the church's declaration, but I do it to show how indefinite those phrases are. The problem remains unsolved as to how the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance is to be established. The problem of how to establish equal rights for all men in all stages of life remains to be solved. The problem of what is "the most equitable division of the products of industry" remains to be solved.

We socialists maintain that the only just division of the products of industry is to give to the producer the full product of his toil. We are opposed to the workingman dividing up the product of his labor with the landlord, the factory lord and the money lord. We maintain that there is no justice and no equity in rent, in profit, or in interest, and since the political economists are agreed that it is the labor of hand and brain that produces wealth, no just division can be arrived at when any portion of wealth is given to some man who merely owns land, and taxes people for the privilege of staying on the face of the earth. No just division can be had when any portion of wealth goes to a man who, as a stockholder, let us say, merely holds possession of the implements of industry, and taxes the worker for the privilege of using these tools which other workers have created. No just division can be had when any portion of wealth goes to the money lender whose gold is simply the stored up labor of which he has plundered other workingmen. In this regard, the socialist program, "to the producer the full product of his toil," is the only proposal at all consonant with justice and equity.

So far as the right to the opportunity for self-maintenance is concerned, it should be evident that that right implies the ability to apply one's labor to the resources of nature without let or hindrance from anyone. But how can such a right be exercised when all of the land—which means the mines, the fields and forests—are privately owned; when all of the improved machinery of production—the great factories, shops and mills—are privately owned; when the means of transportation and exchange—the railroads, the telegraphs, the banks—are monopolized by a few? No gateway of opportunity is left open to the workingman. He must apply to someone else, to someone of these land owners, these factory lords and great monopolists, for the privilege of using his labor in the production of wealth. When a man is dependent upon the permission of another for the opportunity to labor and earn his living, all talk of equality between the two men must come to an end. The masters of bread are the masters of men.

Socialism proposes that the capital of the country shall become the property of the nation; that the United States shall be a great co-partnership, and each citizen an equal owner with every other citizen of this capital, this land and these tools of production and exchange. With equality of ownership, equality of opportunity to employ one's self must necessarily follow, and no man will be master and no man will be slave.

Max E. Licht of the clerks has returned from Fresno, and has visited San Jose and other central points in the interest of the organization of which he is an officer.

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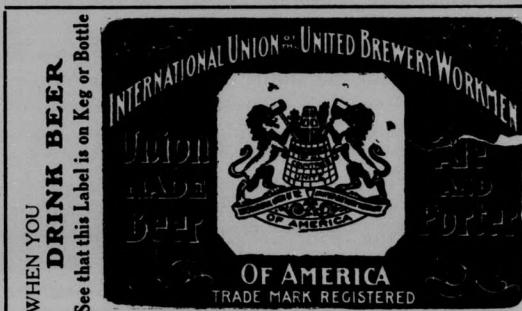
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A PLEA FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Continued from Page 3)

exist in which shoe making, carriage making, furniture making, and metal working are taught, together with practical schools of commerce and industry, in all of which tuition is free. The instruction is both theoretical and practical. In the "Boule Municipal School" of Paris, which is a type of several schools which I visited, I saw students at work in cabinet making and making real furniture of most beautiful designs instead of the small sloyd models made in our schools. They were learning upholstering, woodcarving, sculpture, application of art to bronzes, goldsmith's work, jewelry, and iron work. In this school the application of arts and sciences to the furniture industry predominates. It was founded in 1886 by the city of Paris, with the object of creating skilled workmen and educated artisans capable of maintaining the traditions of taste, and the superiority of the genuinely Parisian industries in the production of artistic designs in furniture. It is essentially a trades school. The students pass through a real apprenticeship, and at the same time receive a scientific high school education appropriate to the profession they have chosen. The boys all wear jumpers and overalls, and the school looks like a busy factory. The pupils must be not less than 13 years, nor more than 16 years of age to enter. In the course, instruction is given in industrial economy, industrial drawing and geometry, lectures on the history of art, art designing, clay modeling, and water color painting. In manual training, instruction is given in moulding in sand, inlaying, blacksmithing, wood turning, joinery, upholstery and jewelry work. The pupils are required to visit manufacturing establishments, and work under the guidance of the teachers. The annual expense of this school is 250,000 francs. Everything is furnished free.

I also visited the Bernard Palissy school, whose chief purpose is the application of art to the industries. The object of the school is to develop workmen of artistic taste, skilled in the application of art to the industries such as wood carving, ceramics, decorative and practical sculpture, drawing and designs on cloths, or wall paper, and decorative painting. Instruction is absolutely free in this school. In addition to the practical application of the arts, instruction is given in free-hand drawing, linear and perspective drawing, modeling, comparative anatomy, lectures on the history of art, and decorative compositions.

The school aims to develop original and capable art workers, with the ability to create original designs as well as to reproduce the designs of others. Drawing is here taught, not alone from the viewpoint of the trades, but also from the viewpoint of the decorative arts. Strong efforts are made in this school to develop the artistic sense in drawing, which shall give originality to industrial products.

The general provisions for technical instruction in California, and especially in San Francisco, are as yet incomparably inferior to that of the countries I visited. We have neither buildings nor equipment, nor have we ever received the financial aid which should be ours. To illustrate this apathy, I would state that in the recent bond issue not a single dollar was provided for our public Polytechnic High School. In the manual training and domestic science department of our elementary schools, a miserable pittance of a few hundred dollars is appropriated for a term's work. We must make the humiliating confession that practically nothing is being done in the public schools of San Francisco that compares with the splendid schools and liberal provisions made for technical instruction abroad.

In San Francisco we have been drifting helplessly along old lines and traveling in old ruts, falling behind in the great technical education race. Every city of importance in the United States is ahead of us. European countries are

awake to the situation, and the incalculable prize is the control of the markets of the world.

I hope San Francisco will soon awake to this most vital educational need by making provision for a great technical and industrial school on the lines of the Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester, or Birmingham schools and of the Paris Schools of Arts and Crafts. To do this successfully we must awaken the interest of all our citizens, and as far as the teaching of trades is concerned we must secure the intelligent co-operation of capital and labor in these schools, or they cannot succeed.

The usual objections made to technical and trade schools by labor unions in this country have been entirely overcome in Great Britain, Ireland and France. The unions in these countries have the same industrial problems to contend with that have the unions in this country, but they have learned to encourage and protect these schools as their best friends. Labor leaders of known ability and probity are elected by the unions as advisory committees to the boards of education in all matters that concern these schools. This brings the labor unions into close and friendly relation to the industrial school, and nothing is done without first seeking the advice and opinion of the labor-union committee. On the other hand, many of the largest employers of labor are invited by the Board of Education to sit at the conferences between the Board of Education and the labor advisors, and a genuine feeling of fraternity is developed which tends to co-operation, and is of the greatest advantage in tightening the friendly relations between labor and capital.

As an illustration of the friendly co-operation of unions in the matter of technical education, permit me to quote what the general secretary of the Machinists' Union of France says:

"There was a time when trade unions were opposed to the schools. That opposition, however, came from a misunderstanding of their intended scope. It has been totally effaced, and now we look upon the schools and instructors as our best friends, and the graduates as the greatest assets of our trade unions, since they enable us to select from our ranks the best artisans obtainable. One is able to get an idea of how much sought after these graduates are, when he learns that there are more than 20,000 machinists employed in the construction of high-class automobiles alone, in the department of the Seine, and many thousands in the construction of locomotives, not to speak of the great numbers engaged in the various other branches of the machine industry of the very highest class.

"For the various schools we appoint members of our organization to act as advisory and visiting members of boards of control; thus we are kept in touch with the school and its work, and are bound to keep the standard the very highest."

On the subject of technical education, ex-President Roosevelt says:

"No industrial school can turn out a finished journeyman; but it can furnish the material out of which a finished journeyman can be made, just as an engineering school furnishes the training which enables its graduates speedily to become engineers.

"We hear a great deal of the need of protecting our workmen from competition with pauper labor. I have very little fear of the competition of pauper labor. The nations with pauper labor are not the formidable industrial competitors of this country. What the American workingman has to fear is the competition of the highly-skilled workingman of the countries of greatest industrial efficiency. By the tariff and our immigration laws we can always protect ourselves against the competition of pauper labor here at home; but when we contend for the markets of the world we can get no protection, and we shall then find that our most formidable competitors are the nations in which there is the most highly developed business ability, the most highly developed industrial skill;

and these are the qualities which we must ourselves develop.

"The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, of doctor, of banker, merchant, or clerk. The printer, the electrical worker, the house painter, the foundryman, should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer or drug clerk. They should be trained alike in head and in hand. They should get over the idea that to earn twelve dollars a week and call it 'salary' is better than to earn twenty-five dollars a week and call it 'wages.'

"I am glad that societies have already been formed to promote industrial education, and that their membership includes manufacturers and leaders of labor unions, educators and publicists, men of all conditions, who are interested in education and in industry. It is such co-operation that offers most hope for a satisfactory solution of the question as to what is the best form of industrial school, as to the means by which it may be articulated with the public school system, and as to the way to secure for the boys trained therein the opportunity to acquire in the industries the practical skill which alone can make them finished journeymen."

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that our Spanish-American trade is slowly but surely slipping away from us; that German, English and French commerce and manufactures are acquiring a foothold in neighboring Spanish America, and supplanting American trade to such an extent that unless we do something, and do it now, we will lose the rich trade of our neighbors. We must act. We must employ all the means at our disposal while it is yet time. We must educate our rising generation in the commercial and technical arts and crafts. Power and superiority will incontestably belong to the most energetic, intelligent and highly-skilled people, whose spirit of initiative is the best developed and it is only through technical and vocational schools that we can develop the skill to defend our threatened industries in the markets of the world, and keep our country in the first rank of the great nations. While we must train our youth in the power to know, we must, to meet the demands of modern life, also train in the power to do. The successful German invasion of the world's markets, which bids fair to completely displace the influence of other nations, is the logical outcome of the greater average efficiency of her workmen. Their energy, patience, activity, and spirit of enterprise are remarkable, and at the pace they are going they will soon succeed in obtaining the commercial supremacy of the chief markets of the world.

I appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of the members of the Board of Supervisors, the labor unions, the mercantile and manufacturing interests, and all the civic bodies of San Francisco. I appeal to all to give heed to the call for funds to build and properly equip not only our Polytechnic High School, but such other technical schools as may and must be established. Owing to the complex nature of modern life and its industries, I am firmly convinced that to develop the whole man, education must have an industrial basis as well as a moral one.

We in the United States are facing the grandest future of any country on the globe. With no traditions to hinder us or wed us to conservatism, we should take advantage of our patrimony by enlarging the scope of our education and make it include the utilitarian subjects of education, in order that we may forever lead all the nations of the earth.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

Thrust and Parry

"Los Angeles, April 8.—Representatives of thirteen local walnut growers' associations of Southern California attended an all-day session here yesterday for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of consolidating the numerous local organizations into one combine to regulate the output and selling market of walnuts for the coming season. The result of the day's session was the selection of a committee of nine, which will meet to-day to formulate plans for such a combine."—Press Dispatch.

Items like the above are, so far as we have been able to ascertain, never criticised in the Los Angeles "Times." They are recognized as necessary adjuncts of commercial life, and too common to deserve comment. When men and women combine to sell their labor, which is part and parcel of their being, and agree to maintain wages and conditions—just as necessary as is the walnut case (more so, perhaps)—then the "Times" dips its editorial pen in the ink of abuse and misrepresentation and misleads some of its readers. It all comes back to the question whether walnuts and steel and other commodities are the more important, or whether the national life of a people deserves the first consideration.

"The Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco opened a free employment bureau on February 1st. It is intended at this bureau to help men to find employment, whether they be union or non-union, and to help employers to obtain reliable workmen. Absolutely no fees are charged either to employer or employee. That this bureau is welcome is amply demonstrated by the fact that on an average of 400 applications for employment have daily been received. The Alliance has been successful in sending several men into the country and finding employment for many others. Employers requiring help cannot do better than send a postal card, as we have on our books well-recommended skilled and unskilled labor."—Citizens' Alliance.

It is an old story that "union and non-union" help are likewise welcome and cared for at the headquarters of the Citizens' Alliance. Why, then, when the printers were struggling for the eight-hour workday, conceded in the first instance by the employers, did the Alliance exhibit a large sign on the front of its building calling for "nine-hour printers"? And why, if impartial, does the Alliance use its efforts to supplant men in the unskilled trades on the slightest pretext, without the least investigation into the merits of disputes? The paper claims of the institution under discussion may be admirable, but we are reminded of a Scriptural text that deals with "words" and "works."

"It is deplorable that the sale of articles which the highest courts have not protected against boycotting will be dangerous until all kinds of boycotting are abolished by law. Since retail merchants in general are the sufferers from the secondary boycott, they will no doubt study the question carefully, and, although organized labor represents but a very small proportion of any community, protest through their representatives in Congress against the enactment of proposed laws which will enable one class of citizens to injure or ruin the business of any other class."—"Iron Age," New York City.

"All kinds of boycotting abolished by law" is good. When Charles M. Schwab allows other people to sell steel, when John D. Rockefeller loosens his grip on oil, when the railroad kings fail to control transportation, when "Divine Right" Baer believes the Almighty placed coal in the bowels of the earth for all the people, and when merchants and manufacturers give up the

boycott and numerous other "industrial devices" as practiced by themselves, then will come the millennium, or something approaching thereto, and organized labor will not find it necessary to use its purchasing power in the interests of the American home.

"We have no doubt the street railway corporations are anxious to defeat eight-hour day legislation."—Los Angeles "Herald."

Nor have we the least doubt. Nor have the corporations any misunderstanding on the subject. The trade unions have secured the eight-hour day for some, and the fight has usually been long and bitter. The corporations don't want the eight-hour day because it costs them more money than the ten and twelve hour day, in some instances, and also because they believe it is a bad precedent for the "poor workingman."

NEWS FROM THE MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, at its last regular meeting, endorsed the Portola festival. The sum of \$2.50 was donated toward the Unemployed Fund, and \$5 was sent to the American Federation of Labor for the defense of the appeals in the pending injunction proceedings against that body.

On April 7th, the "Call" Chapel Outing Club scaled Mt. Tamalpais successfully, and in good time, too. The next walk of the Club will be to the Muir Woods or to Lake Lagunitas, over the mountain.

Eminent Advocate: "Well, my little man, what are you going to be when you grow up?"

Little Man: "Father thinks I should become a lawyer."

Eminent Advocate (highly flattered): "Why does he think that? Is it because you are so clever?"

Little Man: "Oh, no. It's because I ask so many silly questions."

As the readers of the "Labor Clarion" know, the journeymen tailors of San Francisco are engaged in a contest against dualism. There is a so-called "independent union" in existence. It is used as a club to retard the advancement of organized workers. The following firms employ members of the "independent union," and have no label:

Bridge, H. S. & Co., 11 Sutter.
Bullock & Jones Co., Post and Kearny.
Craig Bros., Waddell Bldg., ninth floor.
Growall, W. L. Co., Mutual Savings Bank Bldg.
Icon Bros.
Jacobi, J. M. & Co., 49 Montgomery.
Jones, Marshall F. & Co., 973 Ellis.
Lilienfeld, Alfred & Co., 1365 Fillmore.
Mills & Hagbom, 154 Sutter.
Nordwell, O. W., 381 Bush.
Schimmel & Boyd, 101 Post.
Steil, Henry Co., 642 Market.
Steinkamp, Henry, 787 Market.
Sorensen & Hjelte, 109 Montgomery.
Williams & Berg Co., 110 Sutter.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

Richmond Ranges

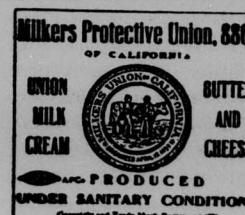
**\$1.00
A Week**

STERLING Furniture Co.

**1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister**

The Abrams Co.
1053 MARKET ST.

Six Floorfulls of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Men's and Women's Clothes. Credit to Everybody. The Most Liberal Terms Ever Known. Your Name on Our Books—as Good as Cash. : : :

**Union Men and Women**

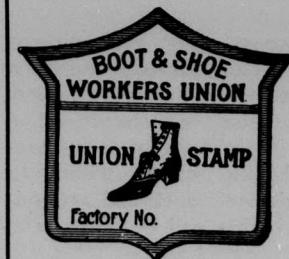
Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the Secretary of the Milkers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

Union Members, Be Consistent!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor. The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

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"Let us learn to be content with what we have. Let us get rid of our false estimates, set up all the higher ideals—a quiet home, vines of our own planting; a few books full of the inspiration of a genius; a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love us in turn; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or sorrow; a devotion to the right that will never swerve; a simple religion empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love—and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy it has."—David Swing.

A good way to help the "Labor Clarion" is to patronize its advertisers. Then take the cash tag and mail it back to the firm with a note to the effect that the use of the columns of this paper caused you to purchase in the store. By adopting this method, you will reach the head or heads of the firm, whereas if the paper is mentioned to a clerk, that may be the last heard of your visit.

The District Council of Carpenters of Alameda County has adopted resolutions protesting against the discharge of two union carpenters because they observed Washington's birthday, and who were displaced by two Japanese. Very properly the Council of Carpenters has mailed its vigorous findings to labor bodies throughout the western country. The resolutions state that the Japanese are undermining the white people, that the issue involved is vital and far-reaching in its effects, that it is better understood on the Pacific Coast than it is in the east or elsewhere, and that we must not surrender our rights of citizenship to Asiatics.

"Human Life" of Boston is a non-union magazine. It is now engaged in advertising itself in the same manner as that other non-union production, the "Christian Endeavor World." Letters have been sent to the trade-union publications of the country, accompanied by a marked copy of "Human Life," calling attention to a \$500 article on Samuel Gompers. We regret to say that a number of our labor contemporaries "fell" for this cheap scheme of the C. E. sheet. One or two notices have already appeared about the Gompers article (of course Gompers didn't write it). The International Typographical Union has expended millions of dollars to introduce the eight-hour workday. It made the fight for every union whose members are toiling longer than eight hours. The officials of the I. T. U. have issued a little booklet giving a list of the papers and magazines fair and unfair. Why in the name of common sense labor papers should immediately open their columns to this method of advertising "Human Life" and kindred magazines because they receive a letter and a "marked copy," baffles us. Messrs. Editors of Other Labor Papers, please publish this paragraph in your columns. Give it publicity. Don't advertise non-union products for anything or nothing.

LETTER FROM COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

The following letter has been received by the San Francisco Labor Council and by the various departmental councils of the city. It speaks for itself, deals with a very important question, and should receive the heartiest co-operation of those connected with the trade-union movement. Misunderstandings are frequently cleared away when men sit down to talk over matters of mutual interest or concern. The Commonwealth Club has an excellent reputation in this community. It discusses live subjects—it has another in view. Here is the letter:

"The Commonwealth Club desires to make a study of the labor situation in this city based upon an authentic statement of the issues involved in the more important labor disputes that have occurred since, say, 1900. It will consider this, as it considers all questions, with perfect impartiality, perfect frankness and perfect good nature.

"The study will be conducted under the leadership of Mr. W. V. Stafford, former Labor Commissioner, who is a member of the Club. It is expected that it will require several months to assemble and verify the data upon which to base any intelligent discussion.

"It is proposed to ask the assistance of both sides of all controversies in making the statements of claims, and the reasons therefor, by all parties absolutely correct. It is not proposed, in the preliminary statement, to introduce any argument whatever save the briefest possible statement of the reasons justifying the claims or the refusal to grant them. It is believed that this is a favorable time for such an investigation as we do not know of any existing labor controversies.

"When this historical statement has been completed and printed, a date will be set for a frank and free discussion of the labor situation in this city at a regular Club meeting. The discussion will be stenographically reported, as are all our Club discussions, and printed by the Club.

"The Commonwealth Club disclaims any pretense to a position of authority in this matter or any intention of sitting in judgment. It will express no opinion. It is simply inviting both sides to the general industrial question to meet in its neutral forum for a joint study of the conditions which shall shirk no question that may be raised and a subsequent discussion which shall be perfectly frank and perfectly good natured. The Club will report and print the whole proceedings at its own expense.

"The object of the study and discussion will be to ascertain the underlying grounds of the unfortunate antagonistic feeling which at times seems to exist between employers as a class and workmen as a class, with the hope that if such feeling exists friendly discussion may remove it, and if it does not exist, that that may be made manifest. The workmen in many of our skilled trades are suffering to an extent which they may not realize, from a fixed belief on the part of eastern men who might establish large industries in this city that class antagonisms here are such that they had better start factories anywhere else than here.

"That belief, which is widespread, hurts us all, but skilled workmen most of all. The list of the members of the Commonwealth Club, which you will find in the document mailed herewith, will show you that the great majority of us are merchants and professional men whose fortunes are bound up in the industrial prosperity of this city.

"Should your organization signify your willingness to join us in such a study as is proposed, a meeting of the representatives will be arranged, probably at a dinner at some restaurant, when there can be a general interchange of views preparatory to definitely laying out the work. In our opinion, with considerable work and at moderate expense we can do what will be of material benefit to all of us."

CHARITY RELIEF AND WAGE EARNINGS.

A study of the charity relief given through the Associated Charities in the city of Washington, D. C., in 1905 is presented by Dr. S. E. Forman in Bulletin 79 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, under the title, "Charity Relief and Wage Earnings." In the examination of the cases of several thousand persons who sought relief the writer tries to ascertain to what extent their distress was due to low wages and to what extent to irregular employment or other causes.

The charity records of 1183 families were studied, of which 452 were white and 731 colored families, while only 40 were of wholly foreign extraction. The total number of persons in these families was 4,365, of whom 1,860 were white and 2,505 colored. These people are described as for the most part of the floating, unattached poor. They rarely belong to a union or lodge; few have friends or relations, or even church connections, to turn to for help.

The average size of the families was 3.7 persons, as against an average of 4.9 persons for all families in Washington, the small average size of the charity families being due to the fact that nearly 40 per cent were families of only one or two persons. The number of children under 10 years of age was 30.9 per cent of the charity population, as compared with 16.8 per cent for the total population of Washington, and the excess in the proportion of female children was also large.

The number of families in which either the husband or the wife was dead is strikingly large, 337, or nearly 30 per cent of all, belonging to this class. In 144 families either the husband or the wife had deserted, this number representing 19.6 per cent of the 736 families in which both husband and wife are living. The total number of families without a male head as support was 444, or 37.5 per cent of the total.

Seventy-seven and two-tenths per cent of all the persons over 16 years of age and 12 per cent of the children under 16 were employed in gainful occupations, but at the time of the application for relief the wages of the chief wage-earner had entirely ceased in more than two-thirds of the families. If to these are added the 80 families in which there were no chief wage-earners, it is seen that altogether three-fourths of the families were without a regular breadwinner at the time of the application for relief.

In over two-fifths of the families in which the normal wages were definitely known the rate for the male worker ranged from \$1 to \$2 per day, the wage generally not exceeding \$1.50 per day. In 43 cases pensions were received, but with this exception the element of income other than wages was insignificant. When the regular earnings were cut off, practically everything was gone.

In 60 per cent of the cases relief consisted of food. In nearly half of the cases fuel was one of the articles given. The payment of rent did not figure largely, because charity organizations seldom grant relief for arrears in rent, and because the applicants usually attempt to get the rent paid before appealing for food and fuel.

Delinquencies were reported in 394 families, or one-third of the total number. These delinquencies were chiefly intemperance, desertion, licentiousness, neglect by natural supporters, lawlessness, thieving, and mendicancy. In nearly one-third of these cases (that is to say, in nearly one-ninth of all the families) intemperance was the evil.

Among the immediate causes of distress, sickness figured in nearly one-half of the families, rheumatism and tuberculosis being the principal diseases. Next to sickness was lack of employment, and third in the list was insufficient wages. Sickness, lack of employment, insufficient wages, accident and old age constituted 94 per cent of all direct causes.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

A Resignation to Maintain Constitutional Rights.

The emphatic protest of United States Attorney Kealing of Indiana against an assault upon constitutional safeguards in the form of centralization of power is to be highly commended. He resigned his position rather than violate his conscience as United States Attorney. Mr. Kealing was confronted with the requirement that he assist in the extradition of the proprietors of the Indianapolis "News" to Washington for trial upon a Federal indictment found in the District of Columbia for an alleged libel published in the "News" at Indianapolis.

His letter of resignation should make the blood of every intelligent citizen tingle again with delight. "As to the guilt or innocence of the defendants on the question of libel," he says, "I do not attempt to say. If guilty, they should be prosecuted, but properly indicted and prosecuted in the right place, viz., their homes." Proceeding then to explain that it is only with the question of removal to Washington for trial that he has to do, Mr. Kealing says:

"I am not in accord with the Government in its attempt to put a strained construction on the law, to drag the defendants from their homes to the seat of the Government to be tried and punished, while there is a good and sufficient law in this jurisdiction, in the State court. I believe the principle involved is dangerous, striking at the very foundation of our form of government. I cannot, therefore, honestly and conscientiously insist to the court that such is the law, or that such construction should be put on it. Not being able to do this, I do not feel that I can, in justice to my office, continue to hold it, and decline to assist."

Commenting on the resignation, "Public" of Chicago says:

"To forestall unfair comment, Mr. Kealing reminds the department that he has held his office for eight years, and during that time has 'prosecuted all alike, without fear or favor.' He alludes to one case, well known in Indiana, in which he prosecuted and convicted a close personal and political friend for bank wrecking. But no collateral evidence of his disinterested fidelity to the principles which inspire democratic republicans alike with democratic democrats, is necessary. His letter of resignation speaks for itself. The democratic spirit breathes through its words in a way that admits of no suspicion of counterfeiting."

"If men can be haled from Indiana to Washington for trial for libeling the President of the United States in an Indianapolis paper, upon pretense that it was published in Washington because copies went there, then newspaper proprietors, publishers and editors—those who cannot afford the expense, as well as those who can—may hereafter be dragged across the continent for trial for libel, if peradventure a single copy of their paper finds its way to Washington. To establish such a precedent is to place the press of the whole country at the mercy of a Washington oligarchy. Hints from Washington to any editor anywhere would be a challenge to him to submit to Federal dictation or endure the kind of Federal martyrdom of which the Fathers complained in the Declaration of Independence when they charged King George with 'transporting us beyond seas' to be tried for pretended offenses. Realizing this, and patriotically revolting at the service he would be required to render if he remained in office, Mr. Kealing resigned."

* * *

"Toadyism" Everywhere Repulsive.

One of the big newspaper publishers of the country had this to say in his organ:

"Helen Taft is undeniably the 'first young lady of the land.' She is to all intents and purposes a

princess. Where others invite she is able to command. If there were a young man of her acquaintance whom she found particularly attractive, but who was restrained by reserve, perhaps, from coming to see her, she could actually compel his presence and even his attention by mere bidding; for, an invitation to the White House cannot decently be refused. It comes, in effect, as if from royalty."

The founders of the republic, could they read the foregoing, would be more than sorrowful. All the simplicity and strength of American ideal are attacked by such bosh. Here is the way it appears to the "Daily News" of San Francisco:

"On its face, this looks like a nice, beautiful 32-candle-power lie. That politics has put dad in the White House doesn't make Helen the first young lady of the land, any more than it makes the fleas that get in on little Charley Taft's dog the first fleas in the land or makes the dog himself the first pup in the land. The honor of being 'first' belongs to the best young lady in the land, and Miss Helen has still got to show us."

"Alas! the country has got to be made sick by another dose of the 'princess' idiocy. Though she use tobacco, ride like a flea-bitten cowboy, and pour cocktails down her neck like a river-front sailor, if she's the President's daughter, we've all got to stand the slobber poured over her, all got to swallow the title smeared over an honest name, like the juice they spill over plebeian ice cream to make a high falutin' sundae of it."

* * *

Wells-Fargo's Extortionate Charges.

During the recent session of the State Legislature, there was an investigation into express charges. It was shown that while the merchants have to pay these heavy taxes in the first instance, yet it ultimately devolves upon the public to contribute to the treasuries of the corporations.

The Sacramento "Bee" analyzed the proceedings carefully, and its deductions are more than interesting because each member of the community is required to contribute his or her share to the extortions of the express companies. The "Bee" says:

"It was shown that in the case of dry goods, millinery and other classes of merchandise subject to frequent changes of fashion, the custom of large dealers in California is to have them brought overland by express, owing to the great saving in time as compared with ordinary freight. It is likewise needful to have numerous shipments made, in relatively small quantites. And so the merchants virtually are compelled to depend on the express monopoly, whose rates run from 7 cents a pound to 13½ cents a pound, for shipments of 100 pounds to 20,000 pounds or more. A rate commonly paid by large houses is 10 cents a pound on shipments from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds, from New York to Sacramento or San Francisco.

"A rate of 10 cents a pound is equivalent to \$200 a ton or \$2,000 for ten tons, a nominal carload. No testimony was introduced to show what the express company pays the railroad per carload, but it is probably not more than \$500, and may be much less. But whatever it may be, the Harriman system reaps a huge profit, for it has a large or controlling interest in the Wells-Fargo express corporation.

"It was further shown that Wells-Fargo refuses to allow merchants in California to combine shipments from New York, so as to obtain the benefit of lower rates on carload shipments. It was also testified that the express rates between New York and Chicago are relatively far less than those between New York and California points. And the recent withdrawal of express rates on shipments above 2,000 pounds had the effect of an advance of from 40 to 50 per cent all along the line."

PUBLICITY—50,000 INCHES.

Newspapers Giving Greatest Aid in the War Against Consumption.

Consumption is receiving nearly one-half mile of publicity a week, is the unique statement which the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has issued. According to some statistics compiled by that body, the various newspapers of the United States printed articles which, when measured, amounted to over 50,000 column inches of space in two weeks.

The investigation which the National Association conducted included all of the daily and weekly newspapers throughout the United States as well as some of the larger journals and magazines. In the two weeks which were taken as a standard, it was found that 51,557 column inches of space was devoted to the subject of tuberculosis. If all of this matter were gathered together at one time, it would make a newspaper the ordinary size of 369 pages printed solid, without any advertisements, all on the subject of tuberculosis. If it were arranged in one long chain, it would make a single column of matter four-fifths of a mile long and two and one-quarter inches wide.

Among the numerous agencies which are today joining in the fight against tuberculosis, such as the school, church and labor unions, the press is in the foremost rank. Never before in the history of American journalism has the press taken such a lively and continued interest in a subject pertaining to human health. When it is considered that tuberculosis alone kills nearly 200,000 people in the United States every year, and that there are at the present time at least 600,000 cases of this disease in the various parts of the United States, a sufficient warrant for the activity of the press is given.

The following states are leading at the present time in the amount of publicity being given to tuberculosis: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Texas and Illinois. However, there is not a state in the Union in which the press is not devoting some space to the subject of tuberculosis.

Not only is the campaign being promoted by the weekly and daily press, but it has also been taken up by the various magazines, weekly story papers, trade journals, religious papers and others of a similar nature. Even the foreign papers are interested. A bulletin sent out recently by the National Association was printed in five different languages. An instance of the readiness to co-operate in the campaign against tuberculosis may be noted in the experience of one prominent weekly journal which devotes itself entirely to philanthropic and charitable subjects. Seven years ago, when this paper started to publish items on tuberculosis, a number of its readers considered it extremely bad policy, because of the apparent indifference and repugnance of the subject. To-day such articles are read eagerly and thoroughly.

The National Association declares that consumption will never be wiped out until the prevalent ignorance concerning this disease is overcome. To combat successfully this lack of knowledge, immense amounts of literature of various sorts are being distributed constantly. Within a year's time thousands of tons of leaflets, aggregating over one hundred million pages, are distributed by the various organizations engaged in the warfare against tuberculosis. But more than all of these individual agencies, the National Association believes that the press is the greatest means of educating the masses concerning this disease. If the present rate of interest on the part of the newspaper world continues, it is estimated that within a few years every man, woman and child in the United States will have learned the simple doctrines of tuberculosis.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 9, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—From Projecting Operators' Protective Association on favorable recommendation of organizing committee, and the delegates were ordered seated.

Credentials—Projecting Operators—W. G. Woods. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Theodore Kettelson, L. O. Lepskey, H. W. Evers. Photo Engravers—Ernest R. Neist, vice J. W. Hogan. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—E. H. Lomasney, re-elected; Ella Burke, vice H. Gallagher; Frank Mikes, vice William Groat. Retail Delivery Drivers—George Vaughn, vice J. Hynes.

Communications—Filed—From Max Morris, secretary-treasurer Retail Clerks' Association, expressing thanks for Council's efforts to bring grocery clerks and retail drivers into closer alliance. From A. M. Davis, secretary Emporium, pledging co-operation for home industry. From Congressman D. E. McKinlay, expressing himself in favor of placing tea and coffee on the free list. From Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 6, forwarding donation to Unemployed League. From Pacific Hop Growers' Association, asking co-operation to have duty on foreign hops increased from 12 cents to 24 cents. Referred to Executive Committee—From Laundry Workers' Union, requesting boycott on North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell street.

A communication was received from Royal Melandy, secretary of Second National Peace Congress, which meets in Chicago, Illinois, May 3 to 5, 1909; on motion the secretary was instructed to reply and say that the Council approves of the Congress, is in perfect sympathy therewith, but finds it is unable to send a delegate to the convention as requested.

Communication from Joint Executive Council of Teamsters protesting against United Railroads going into contracting business in this city, and stating that the Board of Supervisors had given a contract to that company to haul material, and requesting the appointment of a committee to co-operate in stopping this practice; moved that the request be complied with and a committee of three be appointed to assist; carried. Committee appointed: Bros. Tracy, Wisler and the secretary. Communication from the American Federation of Labor calling attention to the necessity of assisting the United Hatters, and submitting a plan for the collection of funds for their relief; moved that a special committee be appointed to consider this and to visit the unions, soliciting funds for the hatters; carried. Committee appointed: Bros. Seaman, Wright, Reguin, Walsh, Schilling, Schonhoff, Brown and McCabe. A communication was received from the Merchants' Association approving the Council's suggestion for a "home industry week," and stating that their committee would be glad to confer with a like committee from the Council in co-operation. This was referred to the committee having the matter in charge; Bro. Reardon was added to the committee.

The secretary announced that he had five communications dealing with the "recall" of the Mayor—one from Daniel O'Connell citing new facts, and requesting that a committee from the Independence League be given the floor; also a copy of letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Board of Public Works; a report of the county committee of the Independence League party on the legal remedies for mismanagement of city's affairs; from Hugh J. McIsaac, chairman executive committee Independence League, requesting

the floor in case a hearing was given to other committees; from the Building Trades Council, submitting resolutions adopted at their regular meeting held Thursday, April 8, 1909, and requesting appointment of a committee of seven to confer upon the "recall." It was moved that a special committee of seven be appointed to confer with the Building Trades Council committee; carried. Moved that in the appointment of the committee that it stand instructed to communicate to the Building Trades Council committee our position on the matter of recalling the Mayor, and that the Council reiterate its position thereon; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Hagerty, Lomasney, Rosenthal, Schilling, Roach, Murray and Decker a committee on conference. It was then moved that the communications from Messrs. O'Connell and Hugh J. McIsaac and the Independence League be filed; carried.

Reports of Unions—Box Makers—Still out on strike; making gains; have visited customers of Pacific Box Factory, with good results. Sailors—Donated \$100 to the hatters. Musicians—Are Assisting the "Labor Clarion" by all members subscribing. Carriage Workers—Holmes & Co. unfair, also Kleiber & Co. Shoe Clerks—Initiated 50 candidates; request unionists to demand their working card, and to walk out of store if same is not produced. Retail Drivers—Mission district hard to unionize; demand for button necessary. Bakers—Business fair; have organized helpers; are progressing in unionizing French bakeries; Parisian Baking Company is unfair, and refuses to sign agreement. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths still unfair; are prosecuting boycott thereon; and request delegates to inform members of their unions. Typographical—Have received notice of award of Arbitration Board of \$2 per week to men on newspapers; have now highest newspaper and job scale in the United States. Butchers—Business good; Mission district thoroughly unionized. Bartenders—Business quiet; Mission district in good shape; request a demand for their union button. Stablemen—Progressing; Eureka Soda Works employing Japanese. Teamsters—Have renewed boycott on Bekins' Van & Storage Co.; have taken up matter of United Railways doing contract work; donated \$100 to the hatters. Projecting Operators—Brass sign in nickelodeons indicates whether or no union men are employed therein; look for same. Waiters—Bismarck cafe non-union; Moraghan Oyster Company unfair; demand waiters' button. Coopers—Business fair. Newspaper Solicitors—Request unionists to demand the card of newspaper solicitors looking for subscriptions. Broommakers—Business fair; are doing nicely. Machinists—Business poor; will hold a picnic on Saturday, May 1st, at Shell Mound Park. Laundry Drivers—Maintain that the "Call" is guilty of bad faith in advertising Japanese laundries.

Executive Committee—Recommended that inasmuch as the organization had already requested the unions to donate to the hatters, and inasmuch, also, as the committee had been appointed to handle this, that the communication from that organization soliciting funds be filed. The committee also decided to postpone consideration of communication from electrical workers bearing on their international dispute. The secretary was instructed to communicate with directors of Hall Association and request appointment of a sub-committee to confer on the matter of larger quarters for executive committee.

The wage scale agreement of Bakers' Union, No. 274, was laid over for another week; no committee appearing. The committee recommended that the communication from the District Council of Carpenters of Oakland be referred to the editor of the "Labor Clarion" for publication. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Will submit recommendation at next meeting on the so-called

"free lunch" ordinance. The committee recommended that the communication of Mr. Sam Fowler, submitting plan for registering mechanics, etc., be filed. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills; warants were ordered drawn for same. Secretary was instructed to make out the salary warrant of Sister Hagan in full, she having been absent from her duties on account of sickness.

Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on application for affiliation from Boiler Makers Union, No. 410; also Projecting Operators' Protective Association, and recommended that their delegates be seated; concurred in. The committee reported that the secretary of the Council had been instructed to communicate with several locals stating that the committee desired them to hold open meetings, and that the organizing committee would visit them; report concurred in. Special committee appointed to visit Board of Supervisors to ask an extension of time in which would be enforced the ordinance moving dairies outside the county limits, reported that it had appeared before the Board of Supervisors, but found that some agreement had been reached which nullified their efforts to obtain a postponement of the enforcement until March 1, 1910; the Board of Supervisors passed to print an ordinance setting the date at January 1, 1910, which in itself was an extension of three months.

Hall Association—Bro. McCabe read the reports of the directors of the Hall Association, giving a statement of assets and liabilities from August 4, 1906, to February 29, 1908, also from February 28, 1908, to February 28, 1909. The directors' report showed that the funds of the Hall Association were in a healthy condition, and also evidenced a successful administration thus far; committee's report filed.

New Business—Moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to make preparations for the fitting celebration of Labor Day, 1909; carried. The chair announced that he would appoint the committee at the next regular meeting.

Receipts—Web Pressmen, \$4; Stage Employees, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Gas Workers, \$10; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Sugar Workers, \$12; Cemetery Employees, \$8; Boilermakers, No. 410, affiliation fee, \$5; Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, affiliation fee, \$5. Total, \$82.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; Cary Safe Co. (changing combination), \$1.50; postage, \$3; installing telephone attachment in office, \$1; Miss Sarah Hagan's salary, \$20; Miss Mae Kiernan, stenographic work, \$13.50; West Coast Teaming Co. (buggy hire), \$9; Standard Electrical Works, \$3.50. Total, \$81.50.

Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

James G. Maguire
Attorney-at-Law

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Building





For Women in Union and Home



"I have," said Sardou, "the highest opinion of the fair sex. I consider women superior to men in almost everything. They possess the intuitive faculty to an extraordinary degree and may almost always be trusted to do the right thing in the right place. They are full of noble instincts and, though heavily handicapped by fate, come well out of every ordeal. You have but to turn to history to realize the truth of what I say."

* * *

"At our first election, before women voted, we had a perfect pandemonium. At the next election women voted, and perfect order prevailed, and has prevailed ever since. In caucus discussions the presence of a few ladies is worth more than a whole squad of police."—Hon. John W. Kingman of Wyoming Supreme Court.

* * *

Mrs. B. L. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., is rated the champion cake baker. She can sell all the cakes she makes at \$50 each, and was recently called to Chicago to bake 200 little cakes for a Dutch luncheon after a society musicale.

* * *

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance will hold its annual convention in London, April 26th to May 6th. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York is president, and delegates will attend from practically every nation.

* * *

Mrs. Brown Potter, the famous actress, used the proceeds of her recent South African tour to purchase a beautiful stained glass window by Miss Mary Tillinghast, the New York artist.

* * *

At the annual banquet of the Illinois Gas Association the women were "turned out," while 350 men present applauded with waving napkins and shouts of appreciation. The toastmaster, A. B. Eaton, insinuated with subtle grace that the women had better retire, and he was supported by one of the impromptu speakers, who said: "I could say my little piece better if there were no women present." That proved sufficient, and the twelve or fifteen women on hand withdrew.

* * *

In seven blocks along State between Randolph and Congress streets, Chicago, more than 25,000 women are employed in stores and offices.

* * *

With the exception of Lowell, also a cotton town, more women are working in proportion to the population, in Fall River, Mass., to-day than anywhere else on the globe.

* * *

Because of the way she stood picket duty and otherwise helped in the vain battle of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union strike in New York, fellow union men and women—they're mostly men—have elected her secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Mlle. Blanche Azoulay is the first woman to be admitted to the practice of law in Algiers.

* * *

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall is now in Mexico as field director of the Reid-Crocker expedition which is excavating the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon.

* * *

Mme. Curie, who helped her husband to discover radium, has been elected a corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Science.

* * *

Mrs. Philander C. Knox, wife of the new Secretary of State, personally manages the big dairy which is conducted on her husband's country estate at Valley Forge, Pa.

At a conference just held in Chicago by representative women interested in labor questions in various parts of the country, it was decided to issue a call for a world's congress of women engaged in industrial pursuits to meet in the lake city the week of September 22d. Invitations are now being sent to women's organizations in Europe, Australia, South America and even Japan. Mrs. Raymond Robbins presided, and was re-elected president of the Women's Trade Union League. It is proposed to establish an international bureau to acquaint the women with industrial conditions existing in all countries, and to be especially helpful to immigrants. Bitter war will also be inaugurated against the white slave traffic and the social evil generally, and to obliterate these abominations the women will be taught to organize to defend themselves, to make universal demands for higher wages to support themselves in comfort and decency, and to shorten the hours of toil and secure more leisure.

Household Hints and Recipes.

The Boudoir.—It is not necessary that a woman should return from her summer outing looking like the athletic girl in the "College Widow," with face browned and blistered, nor that she should smother in heavy veils. If the skin be well rubbed with good toilet cream and powdered with a good complexion powder it will come through the ordeal of a day on the links or the deck of a sail boat with comparatively little injury.

Care of the Hands.—Owing to the frequency with which the hands are washed, and the general lack of care in washing and drying them, the natural oil is almost completely lost and the skin dries and shrivels before that of the rest of the body. It is, therefore, a good plan to massage the hands carefully with cold cream, after washing them, every night before going to bed, rubbing the cream or oil into the skin gently and patting or stroking the hand until it feels freshened and in condition to absorb the oil.

For Pretty Arms.—Hold up one arm, slightly bent at the elbow, and with the other hand twist the arm from shoulder to wrist and from wrist to shoulder. This done with energy undoubtedly produces soft, sinuous curves. The windmill stroke is another capital movement. Advance the left foot, right arm up in the air, left arm hanging down, each held quite stiff; then make a rotary movement to the back and front of the body. Alternate this with right foot in advance and the arms in reversed position.

No Lace or Embroidery.—One of the best improvements is the adoption of plain hems instead of lace or embroidery for threading the ribbon through, for these are not only more convenient, but underwear so trimmed will be much more practical for wear under sheer waists.

Creamless Cream Pie.—Four eggs, four tablespoons of sugar, one teaspoon lemon flavor, four tablespoons flour, one pint milk. Separate the whites of three eggs, beat the remaining eggs and the yolks, making a custard with these and the hot milk. Cook in a double boiler to make the custard. Fill baked crusts when cold, make a meringue with the three whites and one tablespoonful of sugar. Cover the tops of each, and brown slightly in a hot oven. This makes two pies, and is a true and tried recipe. Makes a nice fancy pie for Sunday night's supper.

Quince Cheese.—This is simply marmalade, boiled down very thick and packed in the small cheese pots. This can be turned out and sliced like cheese, and is excellent for the lunch basket.

UNION MEN!



We wish to announce that ALL of OUR GARMENTS are made in OUR own MODERN WORK-SHOP, BY SKILLED UNION MECHANICS, and the PRICE IS NO HIGHER than the non-union firm. Let us MAKE your

Spring Suit!

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Seventh and Market Streets

Pioneers of the Union Label in this City

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock

**Patronize
Home Industry
and wear
Union Hats**

Lundstrom Hats

**ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.**

Five Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
1600 Fillmore Street
2640 Mission St.

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th.

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25


News Gleaned Among the Unions


Organized labor in Oregon is about to seek legislative aid against the unfair competition of prison-made stoves. There are about 150 convicts working in the foundry of the Oregon penitentiary, and free mechanics are more than handicapped in meeting the product in the marts of trade.

* * *

The McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company has reached an agreement with the Upholsterers' Union. Credit must be given B. B. Rosenthal, organizer, for this outcome of a long struggle, and unionists are requested to give as much publicity as possible to the settlement.

* * *

Last Tuesday evening the Allied Printing Trades Council held a well-attended meeting. The wage scale and working agreement of the Photo Engravers' Union was endorsed, with the proviso that the dispute between the union and the stereotypers be not affected. The Council went on record in favor of the House tariff schedule on pulp and paper. Hereafter all the printing for the Portola Festival will bear the label.

* * *

The beer wagon drivers have re-affiliated with the Allied Provision Trades Council.

* * *

A library and reading room have been installed at the new headquarters of the bartenders at 1213 Market street. The sum of \$49 was paid out in sick benefits at the last meeting, and the report of the picnic committee showed a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger for the sick and death benefit fund.

* * *

The sixth annual ball of the San Francisco Press Assistants' Union, No. 33, will be held in the Auditorium Annex on Saturday evening, May 15th. Committees are busily engaged in the work of preparation for the celebration, and those who indulge in dancing and who like a pleasant evening's entertainment should make a note of the time and place.

* * *

Every union man and woman should take a personal interest in the efforts now under way to reorganize the carmen. It isn't right that members of organized labor should be carried to and from their employment by those outside the pale of unionism, for, with all its faults, there is nothing to equal it as a protection against those employers who believe because they "pay the money" they should be the sole judges of working conditions.

* * *

The printing pressmen have elected officers for the coming term. George Spooner is the president, A. Nutting vice-president, George Wittman recording secretary, and C. W. Radbold secretary and business agent. George Spooner will represent the organization at the international convention in Omaha next June. For the second delegateship there was a tie vote, Emil Peterson and J. Lynn each receiving eighty-two votes. There will be another election to decide the honor. A committee has been appointed to make preparations for an outing with the web pressmen and assistants.

* * *

The cigar makers are going to vote by referendum on an increased fund for advertising the blue label, for caring for consumptive members, and to provide money for the hatters.

* * *

The waitresses have initiated twenty-five new members during the last two weeks, on account of the reduced fee. It is likely that a picnic will be held in one of the large parks in Alameda county.

A state federation of barbers is contemplated. The local union has appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization. New names are added to the roll at each meeting. There is some talk of endeavoring to have the delegates at Milwaukee in October select San Francisco as the next convention city.

* * *

Ed Rosenberg, secretary of the Labor Council during the stormy time of the water front strike, is spending a few days in San Francisco. As a worker, Mr. Rosenberg has a splendid reputation, and he has long been one of the stalwarts of the sailors.

* * *

The teamsters have donated \$100 to the United Hatters.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The Color for April, Black on Orange

S. N. WOOD & CO. Union Made Clothing THREE BIG HAT STORES

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

WHAT YOU EARN

by the sweat of your brow should not be spent with a lavish hand. Being a good fellow is not nearly so good as being a good man. Be good to yourself and family by starting a savings account now. Don't wait till New Year's Day to make this resolution—do it now.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.

Gaining in popularity every day
because it deserves it

OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye or Bourbon

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,479,043 00
Deposits December 31, 1908	\$35,079,498 53
Total Assets	\$37,661,836 70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

There is no better antidote for Asiatic-made cigars than a blue label on the box.

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

... B. KATSCHINSKI ...

Philadelphia Shoe Co.

THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST

825 MARKET STREET Between Fourth and Fifth opp. Stockton St.



MEN'S WORKING SHOES

Men's Solid Calf "Mechanic's" Shoes, Lace and Congress	\$2.00
Men's "Teamster's" Plain Toe Bellows Tongue Shoes	\$2.50
Other grades, suitable for every day wear, priced up to	\$3.50

MEN'S DRESS SHOES

Patent Colt Lace, Button and Oxfords, all styles, all leathers	\$2.50
"The Keystone" Hand Welt Shoe, all patterns	\$3.50
"Stacy-Adams" Bench Made Shoes	\$5.00

ALL UNION STAMPED

We carry a complete line of Infants', Children's, and Women's Shoes that are sold at such prices that IT WILL PAY YOU TO LET US SHOE YOU

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 12, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read, and after slight correction as to number of Icemen's Union, were approved.

Credentials—Newspaper Solicitors—C. L. King. Boot and Shoe Workers—Mark Chandler, vice Frank Anderson; Richard Thomas, vice Chas. Motz, and Wm. Brill. Cooks and Waiters—Chas. C. Olsen, vice H. Hollander. Ordered seated.

Communications—From "Collier's Weekly," relative to subscription; filed. From Chamber of Commerce, meeting of progress committee; referred to Delegate Rogers. From A. F. of L., relative to brick, tile and terra cotta workers; referred to business representative. From Teamsters, No. 70, asking Council to endorse sticker for purpose of advertising Bekin Van & Storage Co. as unfair to organized labor; filed and request granted. From A. F. of L., asking financial assistance for United Hatters; referred to executive Board. From Electrical Workers' International in regard to existing dispute; filed.

Bills—Business representative, \$30; janitor, \$8. Ordered paid.

Report of Unions—Teamsters, No. 70—Fight still on with Bekin Van & Storage Co.; have co-operation of Teamsters No. 85 of San Francisco; efforts towards unionizing American Fuel Co. having some effect, Tribune Publishing Co. has promised to cease buying coal from said company, also Newman's College Inn; Draper Patmon Co. now fair to Teamsters.

Report of Executive Board—Recommended that assessment of 50 cents a share on stock of Result Laundry Association be paid; concurred in. Recommended the endorsement by Council of Pie Bakers', No. 274, agreement; concurred in. Request of Cooks and Waiters, No. 31, to place Merrick's Bakery on "We Don't Patronize List" referred to business representative; concurred in. Recommended appeal for aid from United Hatters be filed; concurred in.

Report of Business Representative—Merrick's Bakery matter, through good offices of Mr. McDonough, satisfactorily settled. Selby matter still in abeyance; had seen Mr. Selby, nothing done, recommended that Council take some definite action immediately. California Cotton Mills and child labor proposition still in abeyance, awaiting return of Manager Rutherford from East. Had seen Mr. Miller in regard to securing Idora Park for Labor Day, and he suggested that letter be sent him from Council, so that matter could be laid before directors of Park; reported renting of hall number 5 to beer wagon drivers; also had granted permission to agent of S. P. R. R. Co. to place signs on Council building at rental of \$5 per month. Report accepted.

Report of Trustees—Again read recommendation that we vacate premises; not concurred in. Recommendation that the offices of recording secretary and business representative be filled by one man; concurred in.

Nomination of Officers—President, William Spooner; First Vice-President, A. W. Brinkmier; Second Vice-President, W. E. Castro; Recording Secretary, A. M. Thompson; Secretary-Treasurer, C. J. Curran; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. O. Bell; Business Representative, A. M. Thompson; Executive Board: H. B. Andrews, A. W. Sefton, F. C. Joslyn, W. E. Castro, John Forrest, Wm. Heyne and R. W. Burton.

New Business—Business representative recommended that Bijou Dream and Marlowe Theaters be declared unfair by Council; chair ruled that action would have to be taken in accordance with section 23 of constitution. Meeting of executive

board was called, and they recommended that Council await result of conference between Proprietor Selby and business representative before action was taken; sustained by Council and concurred in. It was also ordered that Mr. Selby be cited to appear before the executive board at next meeting. Matter of Gaiety Theater was taken up; nothing done. Ordered that committee of two be appointed from Labor Council to meet with Building Trades with view of having fraternal delegates appointed from both Councils; chair appointed Brothers Thompson and Brinkmier.

Good and Welfare—Bro. Burton spoke at length in regard to high initiation fees, and also as to the advisability of unions debarring men from joining for fancied wrongs done by them; in his opinion the quicker the fees were reduced, the stronger would unionism become. Bro. Palm also spoke along these lines.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Read and accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Meeting adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

AGAINST UNION LABELS.

The practice of giving coupons in bags of tobacco and of printing the union label on packages of tobacco is prohibited by one of the provisions of the Payne tariff bill. The provision relating to this subject is as follows:

"None of the packages of smoking tobacco and fine cut chewing tobacco and cigarettes prescribed by law shall be permitted to have packed in or attached to or connected with them any article or thing whatsoever other than the manufacturer's wrappers and labels, the internal revenue stamp and the tobacco or cigarettes, respectively, put up therein, on which tax is required to be paid under the internal revenue laws; nor shall there be affixed to or branded or stamped, marked, written or printed upon said packages or their contents any promise or offer of or any order or certificate for any gift, prize, premium, payment or reward."

While it remains to be seen exactly what the outcome of the foregoing will be, it is generally thought to have designs on the union label.

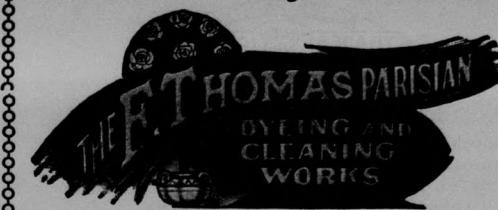
A SPLENDID VICTORY.

Not for years have the clothing trades in Greater New York won such a notable victory as that achieved by the pants workers and knee pants workers after a desperate contest of seven weeks duration. Never was a victory more decisive or complete. At the commencement of the strike the pants makers were practically unorganized, but to-day the 7,000 who came out to battle for justice are marching under the union banner. The results of the strike are: An increase in prices from 20 to 25 per cent; that the operators be paid in cash instead of checks, and the formal recognition of the union. Three hundred establishments signed agreements and will hereafter be run as closed, or union, shops. The moral significance of this splendid triumph occurring as it did during a severe business depression cannot be overestimated.

Mrs. A. Seaman of the garment workers addressed the iron molders last Tuesday night to further the agitation for the union label on all garments and clothing. Label education will be made an order of business at the meetings of the iron molders hereafter. The union donated \$25 to the hatters. Word was received from Cincinnati that International President Joseph F. Valentine left the hospital last Saturday and was slowly but surely recovering.

Smoke Gold Crumbs Cigarette Tobacco. ***

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENT H STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Avenue, S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland.

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery
Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US-MARKET 1620

Frank Bros.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis



And They Are

**Union
Made**

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

THE CREAM OF ALL BEERS

Yosemite Lager

A Home Product and Best on Market

Guaranteed to Conform Strictly to the
New Pure Food Act.

Brewed by

Enterprise Brewing Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LABOR CLARION

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian)
643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
(99) *Boelte & Braden, 50 Main.
(202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 809 Mission.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) *†Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
*Call, The, Third and Market.
Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
†Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *†Crocker, H. S. & Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(46) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.
Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natom.
*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, Brady and W. Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front
McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 229 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
†San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.

- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblier & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia
and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPER AND STEREOTYPER.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Tobacco Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Chew Banker, the Clean Tobacco.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Here is a copy of the award handed down in the case of No. 21 vs. the newspaper publishers:

"Indianapolis, Ind., April 6, 1909.

"The decision of the National Board of Arbitration in the case of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, and the San Francisco Publishers' Association, is as follows:

"All employees covered by sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 30, 31, 32, 34 and 35 of the old scale, shall receive an increase of \$2 per week, all other provisions of the old scale to remain unchanged.

"This award shall date from December 1, 1908, and shall be in full force and effect for one year from that date, unless a local agreement has been made that the award shall become effective at a prior date, and the board recommends that this scale continue in effect for at least two years.

"Respectfully submitted,

"James M. Lynch, "H. N. Kellogg,
"Hugo Miller, "Chas. H. Taylor, Jr.
"J. W. Hays, "Henry N. Cary."

In the arbitration proceedings of the mailers vs. the newspaper publishers, the National Board awarded an increase of \$1 a week, to date from December 1, 1908.

First Vice-President W. J. Higgins is a candidate for delegate to the St. Joe convention of the I. T. U.

Gus A. Einselen, chairman of the "German Demokrat" chapel, received a letter from the union officials last week that has an unique record. It was mailed on April 2, 1908, and contained instructions about the increased per capita and the old-age pension assessment, also a blank for subscriptions to the Frank K. Foster fund. Without looking at the date, Mr. Einselen placed the blank on the bulletin board. His attention was drawn to the date line. Investigation showed the letter to be perfectly addressed, received and stamped at the post office on April 2, 1908, and was delivered one year and one week afterward.

Charles W. Otis has resigned his place in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., and will hereafter be an attache of the office of the secretary of the United States Senate. Mr. Otis is an ex-delegate and a former trustee of Columbia Union, besides having held other positions indicating the confidence and esteem of the members of No. 101. His record on the Pacific Coast as a unionist was such as to cause many friends to follow his progress with pleasure.

H. L. White will be a candidate for the presidency at the coming election.

J. H. Henry, former editor of the Palo Alto "Daily Tribune" and a few years ago a member of No. 21, is suing the city of Palo Alto for \$2,344.17, alleged to be due for official advertising authorized by the trustees of the municipality. As is often the case, the other papers of the college town are interested in the dispute.

San Jose Typographical Union has elected officers for the next six months. President Arthur S. Howe and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bowman have been re-elected.

Governor Gillett has decided not to sign the bill appropriating \$160,000 for a new State Printing office. He claims that Sacramento and vicinity have "fared pretty well" in the appropriation line, and that the money could not be procured without increasing the tax levy, which had already reached the limit set by him because of prior appropriations.

Minneapolis Typographical Union is after the 1910 I. T. U. convention. The sum of \$500 was appropriated at the last meeting to advertise the "flour city" to the St. Joe delegates, and plans have been laid to create enthusiasm in order that No. 42 may secure the prize.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, 40 cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. ***

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangels' Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employes, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Mondays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
 J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
 Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
 Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
 Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
 C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
 New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House.
 Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
 People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
 American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.
 Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets.
 John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The Grocery Clerks publish the following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.
 P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.
 W. & H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.
 Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.
 John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Avenue.
 D. J. O'Keefe, 2928 Twenty-third.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the weekly meeting of the board of directors held April 13th, President Harry Menke presiding, Mrs. F. K. Heilbron was admitted to membership by initiation and Mr. J. Marquardt, of Local 47, Los Angeles, was admitted on transfer. Messrs D'Onofrio and G. Grosser, both of Local 47, were admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. The application for membership of Mr. M. J. Anderson was laid over one week.

The following-named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: G. T. Bowman, L. T. Case, B. A. Dering, G. E. Ebert, Mrs. A. McHugh, W. McMahon, Miss S. Ramus, R. M. Samuel and S. T. Wooley.

Messrs. G. E. Ebert and R. M. Samuel have resigned from membership in Local 6. Mr. J. C. Steinhart, of Local 209, Goldfield, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

Members are advised that the "legal holiday" rate will apply to picnic engagements occurring on May 31st. Care should also be exercised in effecting arrangements to furnish music for picnic engagements, etc., taking place on Sunday, July 4th and Monday, July 5th. As the official celebration of the national birthday will take place on Monday, July 5th, the rate fixed in the established price list for "general celebrations" will apply to engagements on July 5th; engagements on Sunday, July 4th, are governed by the usual "Sunday" rate.

On April 6th the board of directors was requested to interpret clause B, section 35, of the price list, reading, "Regular engagements, one or more per week, three hours each," etc. By instruction of the board the interpretation of the requirements of the above clause is presented herewith for the information and guidance of contracting members: "The rates set forth in clause B, section 35, of the price list to be applicable to any particular engagement require that a contract must be made for not less than two consecutive performances. Contracts for one performance under the heading of outdoor or indoor sports are governed by the provisions of clause A, section 35."

The quarterly meeting of the union was held on April 8th, President Harry Menke presiding. Reports of the board of directors, recording secretary, financial secretary and treasurer, covering the first quarter of 1909, were duly submitted and accepted. The auditing committee submitted the following report:

"San Francisco, April 3, 1909.—To the Officers and Members of the M. M. P. U.: Gentlemen: We, the undersigned auditing committee, have examined the books and vouchers of the secretaries and treasurer, and find them correct in every respect. Yours truly, The Auditing Committee. (Signed) Leo Bruck, J. F. Wilson, J. D. Hynes."

The meeting adopted resolutions endorsing the label of the Bookbinders' Union; approved the constitutional amendment permitting the sergeant-at-arms to vote at board meetings on all questions other than the matter of determining charges preferred by above officer against any member or members; approved constitutional amendments requiring the treasurer to deposit union funds in bank and make payment of all bills against the union only by check countersigned by the president. Mr. John A. Keogh was elected to fill a vacancy in the delegation representing the union in the San Francisco Labor Council.

Ex-President Chas. H. Cassasa and wife were made happy on April 2d by the birth of a promising native son.

Mr. G. W. Fabris was pleasantly surprised by friends in the profession with a serenade tendered on April 1st on the occasion of his thirty-ninth birthday. The hours were pleasantly passed

by all present, the evening concluding with a sumptuous repast that was thoroughly appreciated by the company.

Word has been received that musicians are wanted to complete the band of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania. Any member desiring information in the matter is requested to communicate with Mr. Gerald Kenney of the Princess Theater orchestra.

On account of alterations made whereby the floor area has been lessened, Castle Hall, Twelfth and Franklin streets, Oakland, has been reclassified and will henceforth appear in the Class E list of halls.

Mr. C. L. Bagley, the handsome and able recording secretary of Local 47, of Los Angeles, was elected a delegate to represent his local in the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of M., at the meeting held April 8th. Local 47 is to be congratulated on its choice.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

Mrs. Henpeck: "I believe, John, you are leading a double life, the way you go on."

Mr. Henpeck: "Quite right, my dear—a happy life at the office and a dog's life at home."

* * *

"Now, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "you may tell me why the fatted calf was killed."

"Perhaps, ma'am, he ate some of those new fangled health foods."

* * *

First Caddy: "What sort of a player is he?"

Second Caddy: "Well, he can't drive, and he can't putt; but, my! he can swear as well as any I've ever carried for."

* * *

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug shop," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diploma?"

"Why—er—no, sir," replied the shopman; "but we have a preparation of our own that is just as good."

* * *

"Do you care for children?" asked the man of the girl who was sitting on the stoop with a child playing near by.

"That's my business, sir!" replied the girl.

"Oh, you needn't get huffy about it!"

"I ain't getting huffy; I say that's my business—I'm the nursegirl!"

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